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BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Restrictions on passenger traffic removed by Louisiana State board of health.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended October 25, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 9,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The resident medical inspector of the Louisiana State board of health received instructions by cable on the 24th instant removing all restrictions on passenger traffic.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 19	Anselm	New Orleans	42	1
21	Chelston	Boston	30	6
21	Katie	Mobile	24

CANADA.

Report from Moncton, New Brunswick—Outbreak of smallpox in vicinity.

Commercial Agent Beutelspacher reports November 1, as follows: Serious outbreak of smallpox near Moncton. Over 100 cases reported.

CHINA.

Quarantine regulations for the port of Newchwang.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom, at Shanghai, forwards the following under date of September 22:

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, APPROVED BY THE CONSULAR BODY AND
THE JAPANESE ADMINISTRATOR.

It has been determined by the administration, with the concurrence of the treaty power consuls, that the following regulations shall be instituted for the sanitary protection of this port:

1. When any infectious disease is known to be prevalent at any port from which vessels may be expected to arrive at Newchwang, the administration will, with the concurrence of the treaty power consuls, issue a proclamation declaring such place infected, and shall put in force the following regulations:

2. Any vessel coming from an infected port, either direct or via Chefoo, even if ten days or more have past since leaving an infected port, shall, on entering the river, hoist the quarantine flag, Q, at the fore and the flag of the infected port from which she comes underneath the Q.

3. Such vessel shall hold no communication with the shore, i. e., from the time of her entering the river no passengers or member of the crew shall be allowed to leave the vessel, no person may go on board

her, and no baggage or cargo may be removed, without the permission of the quarantine authorities. Anyone wishing to hold communication with such vessel under necessity, or supply the vessel with food or water, must first report the matter to the quarantine authorities and act by their directions.

4. Any vessel from an infected port with a case of illness on board or on which serious illness or a death has occurred during the voyage shall come to an anchor below Hunters Point on the right bank of the river and the west end of the town on the left bank.

5. Vessels from an infected port on which there is no case of illness and on which no serious illness or death has occurred during the voyage shall anchor below the lower limits of the harbor and await there the visit of the quarantine officers.

6. The quarantine authorities shall board the vessel on her arrival without unnecessary delay and shall inspect her passengers and crew. Such inspection can only take place during daylight.

7. If as a result of inspection the quarantine officers find no case or suspicious case of infection on board, the vessel shall be admitted to immediate pratique.

8. Should there be a suspicious case, or should the vessel be found an infected vessel, her treatment shall be as follows:

(a) Should there be a suspicious case, the suspected persons shall be removed and isolated under the direction of the quarantine authorities in a hospital provided for the purpose, and the vessel concerned shall be placed in quarantine in the river below the west end of the town until the nature of the disease is determined, when the vessel shall either be admitted to pratique or pronounced infected, according to circumstances.

(b) Should the vessel be infected, measures shall be taken for the removal and isolation of infected persons, the removal of infected bodies, and the disinfection of the vessel, and quarantine shall be imposed for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the removal of the last infected case, or from the time of the disinfection of the vessel.

9. Masters of incoming vessels from infected ports shall make a declaration to the quarantine officers as to the health of the vessel during the voyage, and should it appear from the master's declaration that there was a case or suspicious case of infection during the voyage, quarantine shall be imposed for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the removal of the last infected case from the vessel.

10. The quarantine officers' report shall be made out in triplicate in every case, and, if the vessel be foreign, one copy shall be supplied by the quarantine officers the first opportunity to the consul of the vessel concerned. If the vessel be Chinese, the quarantine officers' report shall be sent to the commissioner of customs.

11. The importation of furs, skins, hair, old gunny bags, rags, old paper, fresh fruit, vegetables, plants, coffins containing corpses, earth, mold, sand, from infected ports and ports from which the declaration of infection has been withdrawn, shall be governed by the following regulations:

I. IMPORTATION FROM PORTS DECLARED INFECTED PERMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

(a) Furs, skins, hair.

If accompanied by a certificate of disinfection, giving marks for identification, from the medical officer of the port of shipment.

(b) Rags, old paper.

Importation not permitted.

(c) Fresh fruit.

If accompanied by a certificate or bill of health from the medical officer of the port showing that no cholera is present in the district, apples, bananas, citrons, grapes, lemons, lichees, loquats, mango-steens, mangoes, olives, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, pomegranates, pumeloos, and sugar cane, if in sound condition and cleanly packed as cargo.

(Apricots, cherries, figs, melons, plums, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes, and thin-skinned fruit are prohibited.)

(d) Vegetables.

Tubers, roots, bulbs, and bamboo shoots, if cleanly packed as cargo. (Celery, lettuce, endive, and other leaf vegetables are prohibited.)

(e) Plants of any kind to which earth or vegetable mold adheres.

Importation not permitted.

(f) Coffins containing corpses.

Importation not permitted.

(g) Earth and mold.

Importation not permitted.

(h) Sand. If accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer of the port that it has been taken from the seashore.

II. IMPORTATION FROM PORTS FROM WHICH THE DECLARATION OF INFECTION HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN, PERMITTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS.

(a) Rags, old paper. If accompanied by a certificate of disinfection from the medical officer of the port of shipment.

(b) Coffins containing corpses. If accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer of the port that the coffin is in sound condition and that death occurred at least six months before, importation permitted during April, May, October, and November.

(c) Earth and mold. If adherent to plants or bulbs in small quantities and cleanly packed, permitted importation when accompanied by certificate from the medical officer of the port that the earth and mold is from a plague-free district.

III. ARTICLES CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.

Old gunny bags are considered dangerous articles, whether coming from a port declared infected or from a port from which such declaration has been removed.

These, unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection, giving marks for identification, from the medical officer of the port of shipment or have been so cleaned that on examination here they show no trace of their former food contents, are liable to be refused entry.

The restrictions on importation from ports from which the declaration of infection has been removed may be terminated at the discretion of the quarantine authorities.

12. Any person who commits a breach of these regulations shall be dealt with by the authority to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

13. All expenses connected with quarantine will be borne by the administration.

CUBA.

Report from Cardenas—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ives reports, October 29, as follows:

Week ended October 27, 1906. Bills of health issued to 2 steamers after inspection of sanitary condition of passengers and crews. The steamship *Miguel Gallart* had aboard 143 passengers, most of whom were steerage passengers en route for different ports along the route of the vessel. One immune certificate was issued to a resident of the city of Cardenas, immunity being established by length of residence in this city.

No communicable diseases have been reported during the week.

An effort is being made to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever at Cruces—Measures for destruction of mosquitoes at Cruces—Sanitary conditions—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, October 22 and 29, as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	4
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	122
Passengers.....	0
Immune certificates issued for New York.....	1

Four vessels were fumigated, viz, the steamship *Lugano*, for Galveston; steamship *Martin Saenz*, for Galveston; steamship *Ixia*, for Port Tampa, Fla., and the barkentine *Nora Wiggins*, for Pascagoula, Miss. No sickness among crews.

The suspicious case of yellow fever reported in this city resulted in death on the 17th instant. (See Public Health Report, October 26, 1906, page 1260.) This case occurred in a Spaniard, 22 years old, residing in Cuba for one year. He was infected at Cruces. Pathological material from the cadaver has been sent to Habana for post-mortem examination.

One new case of yellow fever at Cruces was confirmed October 18 by the medical commission there. The patient, S. R., is 21 years old, a native of the Canary Islands, laborer, with three months' residence in Cuba. He came to Cruces on the 3d instant and lodged in the same block with the house previously infected. On the 13th he was taken sick and was seen by a physician, who declared the case yellow fever. Three cases of yellow fever are reported at present at Cruces.

A disinfecting brigade of 50 men is doing work against mosquitoes at Cruces. In all the interior towns in this vicinity screened isolation rooms against mosquitoes are in preparation for use in case of an outbreak of yellow fever.